

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY



Federalist



SPRING 1960

THE NATIONAL LAW CENTER

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the National Law Center of The George Washington University and the appointment of Dr. Charles B. Nutting as Dean of the Law Center has been announced by the University Board of Trustees. Dr. Nutting, currently Director of the Buhl Foundation, has been a prominent figure in education for many years, having served as Acting Chancellor and Vice Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, as well as Dean of its Law School, and is a past president of the Association of American Law Schools.

As Dean of the Law Center, Dr. Nutting will, for the time being, assume the additional duties of the Dean of the Law School.

The Trustees, in establishing the Law Center, said that the University's 94-year-old Law School "is traditionally national in its student body and in its devotion to the American system of law as a whole," and termed it "ideally suited for development of a law center which is national in scope."

The establishment of the Law Center will make possible the expansion of the traditional leadership of the Law School, will bring into being the Graduate School of Public Law, will provide opportunity for the vital related research and publication activities, will dramatically increase the continuing legal education program for the practicing bar, and will extend the use of an interdisciplinary faculty carefully selected from various related fields to achieve these ends.

The Graduate School of Public Law will be primarily concerned with

three basic and interrelated objectives: (1) Providing advanced substantive and procedural courses in specialized areas of public law; (2) Performing research in public law areas directed toward inquiry into basic problems of legal structure, doctrine, and practice; and (3) Providing services from our public law resources to various participants and organizations including other law schools, governmental entities, and scholars and officials of other nations of the Free World.

The Trustees said that establishment of a National Law Center in the National Capital at The George Washington University was of primary importance in meeting urgent needs of our time. They said establishment of the Center recognizes that "scientific progress and world relationships create a continuing need for law to recognize new conditions developing . . . and to maintain the underlying values of democratic civilization, based

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The George Washington University

Federalist

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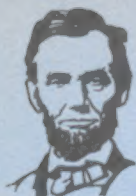
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Letter from the Editor

THE LATE DR. CHARLES E. MUNROE (1849-1938), authority on explosives, inventor of smokeless gunpowder, and illustrious member of the University's Department of Chemistry, sent one day a yellowed newsprint clipping to the University archives. This clipping, undated and unidentified, nevertheless gives credence to the story that University students promoted the first public celebration of Lincoln's birthday, and that the address that day was delivered by one, Private James M. Dalzell, who received the Bachelor of Laws at the University the year following, in 1868.

Here, in its entirety, the old news story:

"The first celebration of the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth was held in one of the courtrooms of the city hall, in Judiciary Square, February 12, 1867, according to a statement by James M. Dalzell (Private Dalzell), of Columbus, Ohio. The observance of the day was arranged by the Irving Lyceum, a debating society of Columbian University (now George Washington), and the address on Lincoln was delivered by Mr. Dalzell at the invitation of the committee.

"Mr. Dalzell says many of the generals and officers of the civil war were in the audience, including Gen. Grant, and that the room was crowded by citizens of Washington invited to the exercises, which included music and the reading of the Gettysburg address.

"The Irving Lyceum was made up of students of Columbian University, some of whom were finishing their studies after serving in the Army. Mr. Dalzell says it was their custom to discuss events of the time as well as literary and scientific subjects. He describes the debates as animated and full of fire. Both young men and young women belonged to the Lyceum, and he recalls the names of Grace Greenwood, Francis Pierpont, Francis de Haes Janvier, John Burroughs, Walt Whitman, Col. A. Clephane, and John Joy Edson, Nicolay and John Hay, secretaries of President Lincoln. (The Society must have had honorary members. Women were not admitted as students until 1884.) The Lyceum met in the same room in which the trials of John Surratt and Guiteau were held.

"Mr. Dalzell thus describes those after-war days: 'Those were stirring times of reconstruction. The fight between President Johnson, Senator Sumner and Secretary Stanton and the long impeachment trial were in progress. The flame of war had somewhat subsided, but the smoldering embers yet retained much of the heat of the strife, and often threatened to break out into fresh conflagration. Lincoln was dead but a few months. In the midst of all this, we young people bore no minor part, for lese majeste and espionage laws had no terrors for impetuous youth fresh from the battlefields of the civil war.'"

Margaret Davis



Students and faculty members enjoyed the informality of luncheon in the Faculty Conference Room on United Nations Day when Dr. William Bruce, Washington Area Regional Director for Education in the United Nations, spoke on the role of the United Nations. University Acting President Oswald S. Colclough, seated (left) of the speaker, was Chairman of the Schools and Colleges Committee of the 1959 District of Columbia Citizens Committee for United Nations Day and Week. Left at the head table is Prof. H. Rowland Ludden, luncheon chairman, and right is Dean A. M. Woodruff of the School of Government.

For Government Leadership

Students from 28 states and 2 foreign countries are now eligible for fellowships in the University's School of Government under the program sponsored by the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, U.S.A.

The fellowships were established for the purpose of educating young men and women for government leadership—federal, state, or local. A total of 54 are now available, and this number is expected to double by next year.

Currently, fellowships are being sponsored by Scottish Rite Orients in

the states of Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wyoming, and in Japan and Taiwan.

Twenty-eight students now hold Scottish Rite Fellowships at the University, and two more are expected to enter in February. Under the Fellowship program, which was begun in 1956 by the Consistories of Louisiana, one or more students from each of the participating states or countries enters the University's School of Government for work toward the Master's degree. Each student in the program receives a stipend of \$1800.

Scholarship in Action

ON CAPITOL HILL

The Cold War of Economic Competition Has Grim Goals

"All in all, the people of the United States and the free world need to realize that they are at an important juncture in world economic history when right decisions right across the board must be made. Basically our need is to face up realistically to our danger, and to replace our term insurance with an endowment policy. The free world has a 3 to 1 superiority over the Communist bloc in economic resources. It has greater basic assets in its 'growth with consumption' philosophy and its moral and religious values. Its only handicap is that it is an assembly of many nations, all free, in a contest with a monolithic group of captive nations directed from the Kremlin. The obvious need is for the free world, first to find a way to act together, and second to act decisively enough . . ."



reviewed critically
Senate Committee

Dr. Arthur E. Burns, Professor of Economics and Dean and Chairman of the Graduate Council, served as chairman of an Advisory Board which a study for the Senate Committee on Foreign Rela-

tions of *Worldwide and Domestic Economic Problems and Their Impact on the Foreign Policy of the United States*. Dean Burns also helped organize the study, prepared basic drafts and developed the final report in conjunction with officers of The Corporation for Economic and Industrial Research, Inc., which prepared the report at the request of the Senate Committee. Dr. Wilson E. Schmidt, Asso-

SCHOLARS on the University faculty have traditionally been called upon to present expert analyses as regards national and international issues facing Congress.

They are sometimes asked to serve in an advisory capacity to Committees of Congress, to assist in scholarly research and the preparing of studies for Congressional Committees, or to testify at hearings of these committees.

During the past year such matters as world economics and U. S. foreign relations, expansion of American business abroad, price flexibility, nuclear weapons systems, tax-incentives and our foreign economic program, and the U. S. balance of payments, have been discussed by members of the University for Congressional consideration.

ciate Professor of Economics, contributed to this report.

The report was issued in August, with a preface by Senator J. W. Fulbright, Committee Chairman, stating that this was the first of 15 principal studies of U. S. foreign policy to be made for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to help that committee implement a Senate resolution authorizing a major study of U. S. Foreign policy. These 15 reports are to provide background information for consideration in helping the Committee prepare a final report to the Senate.

In addition to the evaluation quoted, the study reported 14 major conclusions and recommendations:

1. The Soviet intention is to attempt to take over the world for communism, and its latest economic plans show that it is mobilizing its rapidly growing industrial strength for precisely this purpose.

2. While the income of the Soviet bloc will grow by 120 percent by 1970, that of the free world will grow by only 83 percent, and that of the United States by

less than 70 percent. In industrial output, other than for consumers, the Soviet might overtake the United States before 1970.

3. Soviet cold-war efforts are now being focused increasingly on the economic arena, and they have selected as targets the underdeveloped countries and will soon have substantial capital goods production to support their campaign.

4. World population will rise rapidly (22 percent) by 1970, that of the free world underdeveloped countries by almost 30 percent. Because of this, disparities in per capita income will grow even greater between the rich and the poor countries of the free world.

5. The underdeveloped countries are stirring under a worldwide dissatisfaction with present conditions and methods, and impatience for rapid economic growth. Unless the free world can make a distinct change and create soundly based hope for rapid economic improvement, the underdeveloped countries might fall prey to the "growth without consumption" formula of the Communist system.

6. Loss of the resources of the underdeveloped countries to the Communist community would completely change the world balance of power in favor of the U.S.S.R.

7. The United States and Western Europe together have a much better system,

namely "growth with consumption," as well as three times the economic wealth of the bloc. They can, therefore, if they have the wisdom and the will to act, win this contest in the underdeveloped areas.

8. This will require, however, capital investments in those areas far transcending present rates.

9. For these reasons the free world needs—

(a) To continue to promote the growth of the industrialized countries at faster rates, with coordination of efforts;

(b) To embark on a long-range free world program, concentrating on decisive growth of the underdeveloped countries under the formula of "growth with consumption," financed with long-term loans.

10. The United States must become increasingly "growth conscious," and policies and laws should be examined from the point of view of their impact on our growth. Old ones need revamping and new ones need fashioning. Domestic economic policy, from this point of view, has most important foreign policy implications.

11. Recent balance-of-payments deficits of the United States have favorable as well as unfavorable aspects. Insofar as they portend wider convertibility they will ease free world trade and payments problems. Large lending programs to the underdeveloped countries need not exacerbate the problem; if it persists, such loans could be related more closely to the export of U. S. goods.

12. Confidence in the U. S. dollar is a key factor. Sound domestic economic and financial policies, public and private, are essential to maintain stable prices and the international competitive position of U. S. goods.

13. The United States should aim at maximum liberalization of trade in the free world and set an example through the removal of its own restrictions.

14. All U. S. domestic economic and financial policies should be carefully considered from the point of view of their compatibility with our external foreign and economic policy. There should be a unity of purpose and unity of approach in our domestic and foreign economic policies.

Is There a Dollar Glut?

"The abnormal state of the last 25 years in which we could fashion our domestic and foreign policy in complete disregard of our balance of payments will have passed."



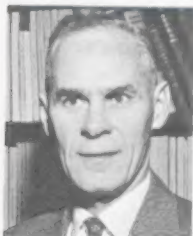
Dr. Wilson E. Schmidt, Associate Professor of Economics, was one of a panel of four economists to appear before the Joint Economic Committee of

Congress in June.

His statement above, followed a listing of arguments as regards those factors in our public policy which seem to lead to continued deficits. He said that "we cannot expect to undergo a substantial deterioration in our net reserve position without creating doubts about the stability of the dollar," and suggested that "U. S. merchandise imports could accelerate over the long pull;" "investment abroad by American business may grow at increased rates;" "purchase of foreign securities . . . may accelerate, barring high interest rates here;" "an expansion of economic assistance to underdeveloped countries may put heavier pressure on the balance of payments per dollar of aid than the post war aid programs; U. S. exports may come under greater competitive pressure than experienced in the postwar period, if for no other reason than the recovery and dynamic growth of Western Europe and Japan;" "overall trends point to deficits according to

some experts;" "and world trade may grow more slowly in the future than it has in the postwar period. . . . This makes it less likely that foreigners will finance any given U. S. deficit by accepting dollar balances and more likely that gold will flow."

The Scholar Clarifies



Interpretation of statistical data was an issue in connection with a statement on administered prices and inflation for presentation by the Chamber of

Commerce of the United States to the Senate Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly.

Dr. Everett H. Johnson, Professor of Statistics, was asked for an evaluation of a report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Chamber of Commerce statement quoted from this evaluation as follows:

"The principal comment to be made about the current BLS study is that it should have never have been undertaken if a study of price flexibility is what was desired. The fact that poorly conceived studies may have been made in the past is no justification for their continuance.

"The data . . . may be fairly satisfactory for indicating long-term trends of 'wholesale prices.' . . . However, for various reasons, the prices collected by BLS for index number purposes are not at all suitable to measure the frequency of price changes . . . there is very little, if any relationship between the magni-

tude of price changes and their frequency."

The Chamber of Commerce study entered Professor Johnson's full evaluation as an appendix to its own statement with the comment from Authors Walter D. Fackler and Padraic P. Frucht that "we are not carping . . . we are interested only in the character of the evidence on which the American people through their representatives are expected to make momentous policy decisions."

The Scholar Advocates

"I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that my appearance here today is prompted by the conviction that our struggle with Soviet Russia is essentially a contest in economic persuasion. Survival in this conflict is going to turn on the forces of economic selection."



This statement by J. Reid Hambrick, Associate Professor of Law, concerned presentation of his personal recommendations to Congress, in this case the adoption of the Foreign Business Corporation proposal involving the tax-deferral principle to encourage the expansion of American business abroad.

Professor Hambrick said, in part, "The tax-deferral principle will, it is believed, afford a *powerful* incentive for *new* foreign investment and business activity. It is the next thing to tax-

exemption. As a practical matter it should be regarded as a better "tax deal" than the present provisions concerning Western Hemisphere Trade Corporations, which receive a 14 point reduction in the U. S. corporate tax, but no privileges of deferral.

"Accordingly, adoption of the recommended policy respecting U. S. Foreign Business Corporations should lead to the repeal of the Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation classification.

"By the same token, the provisions of section 4 of H. R. 5, extending the 14 point concession to Western Hemisphere Trade Corporations to all international trade corporations, should certainly be dropped. That proposal contradicts the policy of tax-deferral espoused in section 2. To the extent that rate reductions are provided in the U. S. corporate tax, the incentive to re-invest earnings abroad is removed and the tax-deferral policy undermined."



Dr. Herbert Jehle, Professor of Physics, spoke earnestly during hearings on the Mutual Security Appropriations bill of "my profession as a theoretical

physicist." "There is no possibility of our world continuing and the United States continuing if the present status of the arms race continues. Our children, our friends, and everything dear to us will perish," he said, adding, "I say this not just as an individual, but this statement is held by most of my colleagues."

Dr. Jehle spoke favorably of two amendments to the appropriations bill: one to permit a study of arms control by the executive branch of Government; the second to prevent funds from being used to supply foreign countries with the nuclear weapons systems.

The Scholar Teaches



A group of Members of Congress heard a series of lectures last summer on the monetary system of the United States by Dr. Donald Stevenson

Watson, Professor of Economics. Although the lectures dealt with the myriad aspects of our money system, special emphasis was given to interest rates at a time when Congress was considering repeal of the interest rate ceiling on long-term Government securities.

Alexander Corry, Chief of Civilian Personnel, Army Office of the Chief of Transportation, was greeted by Acting President Oswald S. Colclough (right) and Assistant Dean in the School of Government Joe L. Jessup, when the Army Transportation Corps' Annual Civilian Personnel Directors' Conference visited the University.





Judge Orman W. Ketcham of the District of Columbia Juvenile Court (right) is visited by Legal Aid Committee members (from left) James Weaver, Edward Freeman, Clarice Felder, and Gilbert Brophy.

Legal Aid

BY JOHN S. TOOMEY

THE RIGHT of an accused person to representation by counsel is one of the bulwarks of our legal system. If the accused has not the means to retain an attorney, it be-

comes the duty of the court to see that he is provided with counsel.

The practicing attorney who is appointed by the court to represent an indigent person accepts his responsibility without question, but frequently at great inconvenience to himself. He must make financial sacrifices, both in the cost of preparing his case and in the income he must expect to lose by sacrificing valuable time from his own practice. If he is to give his best service in preparing an adequate defense, he must necessarily devote a great deal of valuable time to the details of the case.

It is in this area, the excessive time necessary to the preparation of

a case, that the legal aid programs of our nation's law schools are contributing such a valuable service to the legal profession, while at the same time providing the participating law student with valuable first-hand experience in preparing for his own career.

The George Washington University Law School was one of the first law schools in the United States to organize a legal aid society. Such an organization existed from the time of

the first World War until the mid-twenties. Another such group was organized at the University in the early fifties, but it was not until two years ago, when a third group was established under the joint sponsorship of the Student Bar Association and the administration of the Law School, that the University's Legal Aid program became an effective service organization. Law student Gil Brophy was appointed Legal Aid Chairman, and

AID FOR INDIGENT JUVENILES

In the contradiction to the spirit of Anglo-American jurisprudence is the differential availability of legal rights and remedies. That a man should suffer at the hands of his neighbors or the state itself for want of sufficient wherewithal with which to press his claim or mount an adequate defense to a complaint or prosecution not merely shocks the conscience but erodes the very foundations of the law. This need for legal assistance to indigents is well recognized, however badly supplied. But frequently overlooked is the pertinency of the problem for the administration of a juvenile court act. Although the purpose of such a law is to protect not punish the child, nevertheless the right of the juvenile to do with or without governmental intervention must be respected. It is here that the lawyer before a juvenile court must play his traditional roles of assisting the court in its determination of whether the youth comes within the purview of the law, and aiding in the growth and clarification of the law by pressing appeals.

The Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia is fortunate in having been able to draw upon the Legal Aid program of The George Washington University Law School in soliciting counsel for indigent juveniles. Each attorney who accepts a court appointment is notified of the availability of students willing and capable of helping in the preparation of cases before the court. The result has been of material benefit to the courts' own program of providing counsel to all children without resources of their own, to facilitate and improve the preparation of cases by court-appointed attorneys, and to provide the students with experience in a little known yet challenging area of the law.

ORMAN W. KETCHAM, *Judge*
Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia

he and Ronald Willoner, the Student Bar Association's Representative to the Junior Bar Section of the District of Columbia Bar Association, began a concerted effort to interest students in participating in the program.

Within three months after the Legal Aid Committee was put into operation, thirteen students had been assigned to assist court-appointed attorneys, either in felony cases before the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, or in appeals before the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The Legal Aid Committee works in conjunction with the Junior Bar Section of the District of Columbia Bar Association, as do similar groups from the other law schools in the District of Columbia. When an attorney requests student help, he notifies a designated representative of the Junior Bar Section, who in turn notifies one of the participating law school groups that a student is needed. George Washington law students who participate in the program have their names listed on a waiting list maintained by the Legal Aid Committee, and are called upon to serve as needed, according to the order in which they have registered for the program.

Once assigned to a case, the student works with the attorney until final disposition is made of the case. Students perform such duties as interviewing witnesses, doing research and drafting memoranda, searching for evidence, aiding in the preparation of motions and trial briefs, and directly assisting the attorney at the actual trial, where the student sits at the counsel table, takes notes on testimony,



Law student Patricia McDermott (left) worked with attorney John Kennahan (right) on a housebreaking case in the District of Columbia Juvenile Court. Joseph D. Bulman (center) is senior partner of the law firm with which Mr. Kennahan is affiliated.

and brings any overlooked point to the attention of the attorney.

Robert M. Cooper, Professor of Law, is Faculty Advisor to the Legal Aid Committee; William T. Fryer, Professor of Law, is Faculty Consultant for evidence matters, and Special Lecturers Samuel J. L'Hommiedieu, Jr., and Alexander L. Stevas serve as advisors in such aspects as recent decisions, research, and other problems related to the case involved.

Until the summer of 1959, the University's Legal Aid Committee was limited to participation, through the Junior Bar Section of the District of Columbia Bar Association, in cases in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia or the Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. During the months of June and July, however, final arrangements were worked out to bring about the unique phase of the Legal Aid Com-



Law student Henry J. Noyes (*center*) assisted attorney Philip F. Herrick (*right*) in a robbery case in the District Court. Alexander L. Stevas (*left*), Special Lecturer in the University Law School, is a faculty advisor to the Legal Aid Committee. Mr. Stevas is also Assistant United States Attorney, head of the Grand Jury Division.

mittee's activities, when the Committee became the only such group to work in conjunction with the District of Columbia Juvenile Court. Juvenile Court Judge Orman W. Ketcham granted approval to the plan after final details had been worked out by the Committee's new Chairman, Ed Freeman, with Louis Levathes, Clerk of the Court, and James Felstiner, Clerk to Judge Ketcham.

Judge Ketcham's Secretary informs the University's Legal Aid Office of recent appointments of attorneys to

defend indigent juveniles. The Committee then contacts the lawyers involved in order to ascertain whether they desire student aid, and the response thus far has been quite good. In general, the Committee assigns a Juvenile Court case to a participating student after he has completed at least one case in the District Court. Whenever practicable, participating students are assigned cases in each of the three jurisdictions involved, in order to provide as well-rounded experience as possible.

There are now approximately 40 students participating in the Legal Aid program. Since the Committee has been established, these students have aided in a total of 95 cases. When a student has completed three cases under the program, and has demonstrated high standards of legal excellence in his work, he is eligible for consideration for a certificate of achievement awarded by the Law School. In addition, a letter from the attorney of any case in which a student works is noted in that student's law school file and placed in his permanent record.

Carl Blackwell, Director of International Economic Analysis of the U. S. Department of Commerce, addressed the University Chapter of Alpha Kappa Psi, national business fraternity, on "The Future of U. S. Foreign Trade."





From Out of the East...

Tenghu Ngah Mohamed, Counselor of Embassy, Federation of Malaya, (left) and Kok Swee Choong, First Secretary, admire a watercolor by their countryman, Abdullah Ariff, one of a group of 70

exhibited by Curator of Art Russell Mason at the University Library this Fall

Manoutchehr Ardalan and his parents, the Ambassador and Mrs. Ardalan of Iran, are congratulated by Dean George Koehl when Manoutchehr received the Associate in Arts in October. He continues his studies at the University where he is shown with two fellow students, Kulanit Arthayukti, daughter of the Ambassador and Mrs. Arthayukti from Thailand (left) and Sopha Nong, daughter of the Ambassador and Mrs. Nong Kimny from Cambodia. Also visiting at this reception, held by Prof. Alan T. Deibert, adviser to foreign students, were Cayetano Nagac, first president of the University's International Students Society; Mitra Shashaani of Iran, daughter of Brig. Gen. Akbar Shashaani, Military and Air Attache from Iran, and Mrs. Shashaani, and Harry Notowidigdo, son of Ambassador and Mrs. Notowidigdo from Indonesia.



Moscow: A Doctor's Notes



*Women physicians . . .
cadaver blood . . .
bearded greats and
Dr. DeBakey of Houston . . .
blintzes and strawberry soda . . .
ballet and Bernstein . . .
friends from home*

Dr. John Keckhan, Clinical Instructor in Surgery, returned this fall from a "mission to Saratov" as part of a surgical team dispatched by MEDICO. His journey home was marked by an opportunity to visit medical facilities in Moscow as guest of the Soviet Ministry of Health. Like every good doctor, he keeps records. Here are some jottings from his notes.

I WAS MET by a secretary from the Ministry of Health and housed at the Ukraine Hotel — one of Moscow's most modern—which is built in the style known as "Stalin Gothic." The next day or so was spent in making rounds with Professor Androsov and Dr. Tarasov, surgeon and hospital chief respectively.

The Sklifasovsky Institute for Emergency Surgery, the hospital which

I visited, is a large sprawling affair whose unique architecture has made it a Soviet monument. For this reason it can never be torn down or remodernized, but places for expansion with other new buildings were proudly shown to me. In general this hospital was functionally satisfactory although there was evidence of disrepair everywhere.

The wards and beds were just so

and could not even be compared to our city hospitals. There were none of the modern conveniences and comforts as we know them in any part of the patients' quarters, but what was there was satisfactory for them. Yet paradoxically they had some excellently machined and devised surgical instruments, for example the stapling device for blood vessel anastomoses, and similar devices for use in lung and stomach surgery. I watched a surgeon perform a fairly routine operation using as few as sixteen instruments. The operation was skillfully and quickly done in what I would call the pre-Mayo technique.

Many of their physicians are women, about 50 percent except in surgery where the ratio drops somewhat. The physicians were quite friendly and courteous, well informed on our scientific achievements and several spoke English quite well.

We made rounds in their laboratories where cadaver blood is collected and stored. They have used cadaver

blood quite successfully for a number of years and they estimated that over 80 percent of all transfusions were of that sort. They speak quite reverently of their pioneers in surgery and quote at great lengths their work. I had lunch with Professor Androsov and Director Tarasov in the latter's private dining room. There on the wall were the photographs of the bearded greats of Russian surgery. There were also photographs of a few famous Western surgeons including one of Dr. M. E. DeBakey of Houston. They consider him to be on a par with their surgical heroes. Dr. DeBakey is known to surgeons the world over as a modern pioneer in blood vessel surgery. Lunch consisted of 4 tremendous blintzes each washed down with 2 large bottles of strawberry soda.

Later the Soviet physicians were my guests at the American exposition where they were treated to such delicacies as frozen orange juice, instant coffee and a great favorite with me: soda crackers with oleo spread and ketchup. These men were quite eager to see everything, and so we went backstage to visit the "inner workings" of the exhibits. The Sears catalogue held them spellbound! Dr. Androsov was quite disappointed in the skinny fashion models but was impressed by the modern automobiles.

Later, touring the exposition alone, I saw our exhibits and watched the Russians as they glimpsed some of our materialistic triumphs. I was also conscious of the fact that I was being closely scrutinized as well. Since I could get along in German, French and Armenian, I was able to communicate and answer many of their questions; these



dealt with life in America. Many were suspicious of my answers, but others seemed to know I spoke the truth. My native tongue helped quite a lot when conversing with the Armenians there, although my western dialect must have been as confusing to them as a Boston accent in the Bayous.

Several evenings were given to my cultural needs which have always been sadly lacking: a ballet and Leonard Bernstein conducting the Philharmonic. The tumultuous response to Bernstein was a new experience to one so staid as I. People were shouting, screaming "bravo" and running up to the steps with flowers. Men and women alike were wreathed in smiles of pure joy. Music, it seems, can warm the soul, and I counted twelve curtain calls before Bernstein called it quits. The food in Moscow was varied, plentiful and

quite good in general. Borscht Ukraine was a favorite with me, however their shishkebab was poorly cooked and their sparka, a variety of aged Vodka, was pretty awful.

I traveled around Moscow quite a bit on my own with only a map, camera and a fistfull of rubles. I rode bus, subway and cab and preferred the subway. Oftentimes when I was confused, a passenger would go out of his way to help me. Make no mistake, I got lost several times, but that made it all the more interesting.

I had several surprises all at once on the day prior to my departure. While standing in the lobby of the Ukraine Hotel I actually got bumped by several friends, all from Washington.

It's trite but true—the world is a small place.

Federal Inspection at Lincoln Memorial. Lieut. Col. Edward M. Wall, University Professor of Air Science, and Lieut. Col. Edward W. James from Headquarters, Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps, observe the inspection of a unit of the AFROTC Detachment at the University by Cadet Maj. Robert S. Ridgway, Cadet Deputy Group Commander.





The Atlantic Congress

Two University alumni attended sessions of the Atlantic Congress in London last June.

One was Mr. Charles S. Rhyne LLB 37, whose resolution for creation of a NATO Court of Justice was assigned to a committee for study. Mr. Rhyne, following the line of argument used in his *Federalist* article last year, called for such a court as a "means of developing closer friction-less cooperation between the member nations of NATO," and recommended that it be a permanent court with headquarters in Paris designed to handle economic and political disputes, including claims by individuals, that involve the 15 NATO nations. Mr. Rhyne, past president of the American Bar Association, is shown at Church House in London with Charles Rhyne Jr., who has traveled around the world with his father in the interest of the Association's promotion of the rule of law for world peace. Mr. Rhyne proposed this as a Bar Association, effort during his year as its president.

Also attending the Congress was Earl Kenneth Moore AB in Govt. 55, MA 59, who missed his own Commencement exercises in the University Yard to be pres-



ent in London as Assistant to the Executive Director of the U. S. Committee for the Atlantic Congress. He visits here with Mr. Lewis Douglas, former American Ambassador to Great Britain.





Sumner G. Whittier, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, welcomes Miss Clare Jennings, President of the National Secretaries Association (center), and Mrs. Mildred H. Shott, Associate Professor of Secretarial Studies at the University, to the VA's weekly management meeting. Mrs. Shott served as a consultant to "Operation Secretary."

"Operation Secretary"

"Operation Secretary," a survey to determine what might be done to use the skills and abilities of secretaries more effectively and to make their work more pleasant and rewarding, was launched by the Veterans Administration in July, 1958.

Sumner G. Whittier, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, personally initiated the study, which was limited to the Central Office of the Veterans Administration. Included in the project were confidential questionnaires to secretaries, stenographers, typists, and bosses; personal interviews, both within and outside the agency; research and study of pertinent literature; and the formation of an advisory group of secretaries.

Last March, secretaries joined their bosses in the Veterans Administration's weekly top management meeting to hear an address by Miss Clare Jennings, President of the National Secretaries Association.

A Veterans Administration report on the project stated that findings were generally favorable. Some of the conclusions reported were: 1) the secretary spends too much time on routine, low-grade duties; 2) secretaries are better satisfied with their jobs than Central Office employees as a whole; 3) secretaries need most improvement in shorthand and composing correspondence; 4) bosses need most improvement in ways of letting the secretary know the status of her performance and in arranging work to make the best use of secretarial skills and abilities; 5) personnel turnover rate of secretaries decreased significantly over a two-year period.

According to the Veterans Administration report, "our greatest hope for 'Operation Secretary' is that it will stimulate self-examination, self-appraisal and self-improvement among bosses, secretaries and others who are in positions to help increase the efficiency, effectiveness and job satisfaction of Central Office Secretaries.

The SPRING SEMESTER

GRADUATE PROGRAM IN HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

A graduate program leading to a Master's degree in Hospital Administration has been established by the Department of Business and Public Administration in the School of Government of The George Washington University. Frederick H. Gibbs, formerly head of the Graduate Program

in Hospital Administration at Baylor University, where he served in this capacity for five years, has been appointed Professor of Hospital Administration and is in charge of the program.

Work for the degree is divided into two phases. The first includes 36 semester hours of academic courses, adapted in accordance with the student's background and needs. The second requires a full calendar year of on-the-job hospital training under qualified supervision. At the beginning of phase two, each student will be assigned a research project, the written report of which, in the form prescribed for a thesis, will count as part of the 9 semester hours for this phase of the program. All courses are available in the evening.

A selected group of part time students will be accepted in the Spring Semester, 1960. Applications are now being accepted from students who wish to enter on a full time basis in the Fall Semester of 1960. For further information students should contact Prof. Frederick H. Gibbs, Sterling 3-0250, extension 574, or Taylor 9-2322.

Registration

Registration for the 1960 Spring Semester will be held Thursday and Friday, January 28 and 29, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., and on Saturday, January 30, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Law School Registration will take place in Stockton Hall, 720 20th Street N.W. Graduate registration in the School of Engineering will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, January 26 and 27, from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., in Tompkins Hall of Engineering, 725 23rd Street N.W. Other students will register in Building C, 2029 G Street N.W. Classes will begin February 1.

Students not registered during the preceding Fall Semester must submit an application for admission or readmission to the Director of Admissions, Building C, 2029 G Street N.W.

NEW COURSES

ART: "Museum Techniques"—beginning of the Graduate Program in Museology

ECONOMICS: "Input-Output Analysis"; "Foreign Labor Movements"

(continued on page 31)

APPOINTMENTS

ELIZABETH H. BRANCH AB 52, Major, is the first officer of the Women's Army Corps to head a division at the Army Ordnance Guided Missile School, Redstone Arsenal, Ala. She heads the personnel and administration division.

VANCE BRAND LLB 29 has been named Managing Director of the Development Loan Fund.

JAMES L. GODDARD MD 49 has been named Civil Air Surgeon of the Federal Aviation Agency.

BROOKS HAYS LLB 22, University Trustee and former United States Representative from Arkansas, was recently appointed a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

RAYMOND L. HAYS AB 46, LLB 48, has been named Legal Adviser for Antimonopoly in the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Litigation.

ALAN BUXTON HOBBS LLB 47, LLM 50, has been appointed to the post of Assistant General Counsel for Appeals of the Federal Trade Commission.

ROSEL H. HYDE LLB 29, has been named Federal Communications Commissioner for a third seven-year term.

ROBERT A. KEVAN AB 52 has been named to the new position of departmental coordinator of internal affairs.

ROLLAND J. LUND MA 47, Lt. Col., has been named the new commanding officer of the Baltimore Air Reserve Center.

DONALD J. WALKER LLB 42, Lt. Col, was named Plans Officer at wing level for the 1001st Operations Group at Andrews Air Force Base.

LES J. WEINSTEIN JD 59, has been named attorney with the Anti-Trust Division of the United States Department of Justice on the Attorney General's Program for Honor Law Graduates.

JOSEPH E. WINSLOW EX 33, Assistant to the Special Assistant to the President for

GWU has "a majority" in Congress. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn administered the oath of office to the University's 21st Member of this Congress, REPRESENTATIVE D. K. INOUE JD 52. Witnesses included the former Delegate from Hawaii, John A. Burns, and Representative Wayne Aspinwall of Colorado.



Federalites

AWARDS

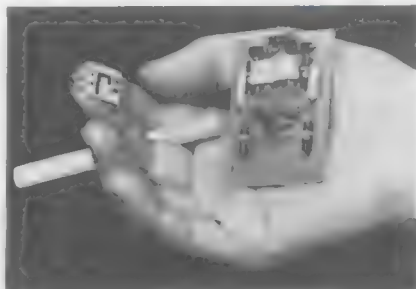
MARCIA BOYNTON AB wd 24, AM 25, received a 40-year service pin from Civil Service Commissioner Barbara Bares Gunderson on retiring from the Standards Division of CSC's Bureau of Programs and Standards after 39 years of service with the Commission and a year with the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in World War I.

ROBERT L. FARRINGTON LLB 31, LLM 32, AB 32, (Nat.) was presented the Distinguished Service Award of the Department of Agriculture.

JAMES H. FLECK LLB 34, an employee of the Office of the Comptroller, Office Chief of Ordnance received a 30 year service award.

Personnel, has been chosen by the National Civil Service League as one of the top ten career men in the Federal Government for 1959. The League, a non-partisan organization of citizens for better government through better personnel, annually presents the awards given to public employees by a citizen organization.

No larger than a man's hand . . . a wafer which packs five times more electronic gear into missile nosecones was developed by 5 Army scientists, two of them University Federalities. Shown with Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker, JAMES R. NALL EX 51, MRS. EDITH DAVIES OLSON BS in chemistry 51, and NORMAN J. DOCTOR. These three, together with Thomas A. Prugh and Dr. Jay W. Lathrop, invented the sugar-cube-size transistor tubes now used by military and civilian industry. The Army awarded them a prize of \$25,000.





ROBERT D. MURPHY LLB 20, LLM 28, LLD 58, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Harvard University

Debbie holds a medal. Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker helps her admire the recipient, her dad, ROBERT H. WILLEY AB 39, Army Civilian Personnel Director, who during the past five years has attained national recognition for the Army's personnel program. Here Mr. Willey, who is also a former *Federalist* by-liner, receives the Exceptional Civilian Service Decoration.

and the Laetare Medal, Catholic layman's award, from the University of Notre Dame.

KENNETH M. SOWERS MA 56, Col. USA, Chief of Chaplains Office, US Army, Washington D.C., was one of three designated Chaplains of the Year when chaplains of the Army, Navy and Air Force were cited at the annual Four Chaplains Award dinner sponsored by Chaplain Alexander D. Goode Lodge B'nai B'rith in cooperation with the Armed Forces Chaplains Board.

—SHANDREN BELLIZZI

DR. WILLIAM D. JOHNSTON, JR. PhD 33 has just received the Jose Bonifacio de Andrada e Silva medal of Brazil for his dedication to the progress of and stimulation of the geological sciences in Brazilian soil. This honor, which was awarded to him during the XIIIth Brazilian Congress of Geology held at San Paulo in November, is the second to come in less than a year to Dr. Johnston. He received last year the Citation for Distinguished Service from the Secretary of the Interior. This is the Department's highest honor.

This citation lauded his preeminence in the field of international scientific relations as contributing generously to the prestige of the United States abroad. In 1940, Dr. Johnston planned and initiated the Survey's first cooperative critical and strategic mineral studies in Latin America. Upon his return to the United States four years later, his resolve to assist less economically advanced countries in developing their own capacity for independent geological research resulted in a worldwide program of technical assistance in geology, conducted since that date in virtually every underdeveloped country in the world.

He is shown here inspecting zirconium deposits at the Serrate Mine, Cascata, San Paulo.





Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 86th CONGRESS, FIRST SESS.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1959

FOURTIH ANNIVERSARY OF SERVICE OF ARTHUR C. PERRY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, today is the 40th anniversary of the service of Mr. Arthur C. Perry to the Congress. Mr. Perry served for twenty years under the late Senator Morris Sheppard and former Governor, Tom Connally. Prior to his coming to the Senate, Mr. Perry was an employee of Mr. Sheppard, when Mr. Sheppard was a Member of the House of Representatives. During the discharge of Senator Johnson from the Senate, it was a great pleasure and my very great privilege to have Arthur Perry associated with me. I have never known a more faithful public servant. I have never known a more honorable man. I have never known a person more dedicated to the preserva-

tion of the democratic processes.

Mr. Perry is loyal. He is diligent. He is thorough. He is patriotic. I only hope that he may be given the health and the opportunity to serve the Senate for many more years.

As I stated earlier in the day, I think the Senate is very fortunate to have in its ranks some of the most conscientious, best prepared, unselfish public servants I have ever known in either public or private life. I have served in Congress in one capacity or another, for almost 30 years.

So I pay my respects to Mr. Perry today and wish him many more years of useful service. I say this on behalf of the more than 9 million people of Texas for whom he has worked directly for many years, and the 175 million Americans for whom he labors each day.

Mr. President
The People
Senator Johnson

Mr. JOHNSON
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Mr. Perry LLB 24, LLM 26, and Senator Johnson.

Research Reports

Five University graduates figured prominently in recent research reports at the National Bureau of Standards.

Paul Meissner BEE 51, and fellow scientists of the Bureau's data processing systems laboratory announced development of a cloud height data analyzer as a part of a program to assist and advise the Weather Bureau in applying computer techniques to automatic weather data analysis.

When the United States detonated two nuclear devices at high altitudes at night in the summer of 1958, recording stations discovered interesting temporary changes in the earth's magnetic field. The data was sent to the Bureau of Standards for analysis by Alvin G. McNish AB 24, AM 31. Results of Mr. McNish's study indicated that the night time explosions caused ionization of the upper atmosphere permitting cur-

rents to flow that produced magnetic effects similar to those ordinarily observed in the daytime.

W. Stanley Clabaugh BS 35 was a member of the team from the Bureau's inorganic chemistry laboratory which succeeded in purifying sulfur to 99.999 mole per cent making possible accurate study of the thermodynamic properties of the element.

George T. Congrad Jr. BEE 45 developed a method of evaluating current noise quality of fixed resistors for the Navy Bureau of Ships and the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics.

James T. Sterling BS 47 and a fellow scientist of the Bureau's chemical metallurgy laboratory have employed the vacuum-fusion method to analyze new standard samples of ferrous materials whose oxygen and nitrogen content have been precisely determined. These samples are now available from the Bureau.

Student Bar Will Host ALSA National Convention

The Student Bar Association of the University will be host to the annual national convention of the American Law Students Association, which will be held August 27 through 31, in Washington D.C. in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Bar Association.

The University's Student Bar Association has been one of the leading member student groups of the American Law Students Association since

the national group was established 10 years ago. At last year's convention, the George Washington Student Bar Association was awarded second place in the annual competition for best member association, on the basis of its record for the academic year 1958-1959. This marked the fourth time in five years that the George Washington group had received an award, placing first twice and second twice.

Amicus Curiae, the Law School student newspaper at the University, received the second-place award in the best offset newspaper competition at last year's convention.

The Philatelic Man of the Year is *Federalist* Editor L. Rohe Walter, who is Special Assistant to the Postmaster General. The award, in the form of a silver cup from the Philadelphia National Philatelic Museum, was presented at a dinner held in honor of Mr. Walter by the Washington Philatelic Society. He was cited for making effective use of stamps to promote American ideals, for his part in establishing the Citizens' Stamp Advisory Committee and for helping organize the United States stamp exhibits at the Brussels World's Fair and other international events.

An entire hierarchy of "stamp men" were among those to congratulate Mr. Walter, left center with cup. Others from left are Col. James DeVaso, President, Washington Philatelic Society; C. Robert Payne, Special Assistant to the Deputy Director, USIA; Donald R. McLeod, Head of Engraving, Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Norman Haac, President, National Philatelic Museum; George Kingdom, Past President, Air Mail Society.



LAW CENTER

(form inside front cover)

upon deep respect for the dignity of the individual human being."

Dr. Nutting will be in residence by the beginning of the Spring Semester, February 1. Establishment of the Law Center follows approval by the National Capital Planning Commission and the District Board of Commissioners of the University's expansion in the area where it is now located. The Law Center will eventually occupy new quarters on land bounded by 19th, 20th, "H" Street, and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

Dr. Nutting has been Director of the Buhl Foundation since 1956. He became Professor of Law at the University of Pittsburgh in 1946, subsequently serving as Vice Dean and Dean of the Law School and later as Vice Chancellor of the University. During the academic year 1955-56, he was Acting Chancellor of the University.

During World War II, Dr. Nutting was on the staff of the Office of the Solicitor, United States Department of Agriculture and War Food Administration. He has taught at the law schools of the Universities of Nebraska, Texas, Iowa, and Michigan, and was in general practice as an associate of the firm of Holmes and Adams in Wichita, Kans.

Dr. Nutting is a graduate of the State University of Iowa, and holds the law degree of Juris Doctor from the State University of Iowa, the Master of Laws and Doctor of Juridical Science from Harvard University. He holds three honorary degrees—Doctor of Laws from the University of Pitts-

burgh, the Doctor of Letters from Geneva College, and the Doctor of Humane Letters from Seton Hill College. He is an author of numerous articles for legal publications and editor with Sheldon D. Elliott of *Cases and Materials on Legislation*.

He has held numerous posts of responsibility in professional and civic organizations. In addition to serving as President of the Association of American Law Schools, he has served in various capacities with the American Bar Association, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and Allegheny County and Pittsburgh legal and community groups. His collegiate honors include membership in Order of the Coif and Phi Beta Kappa.

He is married to the former Mary Agnes Flannagan. They have three daughters.

★
*The George Washington University
will present*

HARRY AND BONARO OVERSTREET

in two series of lectures

On Television—"WHAT FREE MEN CAN DO," a preview of their upcoming book, WTOP—Channel 9. Feb. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12 at 6:30 a.m.

On Campus—"WHAT WE MUST KNOW ABOUT COMMUNISM," Monday evenings commencing February 8. Admission \$15; husband-wife combined series ticket, \$25; \$2 single lectures,

*For information and registration
call or write*

The College of General Studies
ST 3-0250, Ext. 441 or 487
★



Internal Revenue Institutes

The School of Government was host to a selected group of staff members of the Internal Revenue Service at five institutes conducted on campus during the past year.

A total of 120 persons attended these programs, each of which lasted one week and was designed to introduce the new techniques of management, and to review traditional techniques. The Institutes included such matters as administrative leadership, communications, and the importance of understanding the processes of change within a large organization.

Each program consisted of lectures by a panel of instructors from the University's full and part-time teaching staffs; the use of case studies and classroom discussion; buzz groups; role playing; and audio-visual aids. Certificates were presented to the participants at the conclusion of the program.

Dean of the School of Government A. M. Woodruff (right), and Prof. David Brown congratulate David C. Barry and Jennings O. Yost of Internal Revenue Service upon completion of the Institute for Administrative Analysis.

Special lectures were presented by: Bruce Rohrbacker and Herbert Hubben of McKinsey and Co., Management Consultants; Elton O. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Controller for Systems and Internal Audit, The Hot Shoppes Inc.; and Leon Burnham, Chief of Management Improvement and Work Simplification, Department of the Army.

Institutes were conducted by the Department of Business and Public Administration with Dr. David S. Brown, Professor of Public Administration, as Coordinator. Staff members participating in the Institute were: Dean Calvin D. Linton, Professor of English Literature and Dean of Columbian College; Gilbert C. Jacobus, Research Professor of Public Administration; Dr. Harold F. Bright, Professor of Statistics; Dr. Roy B. Eastin, Professorial Lecturer in Public Administration; Carl W. Clewlow, Professorial Lecturer in Business Administration; and John Provan, Associate Professorial Lecturer in Business and Public Administration.

The Student Bar . . .

. . . heard from Sidney Zagri, Legislative Counsel for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, shown with Dale Carlisle and Joseph A. Cooke.



. . . sponsored a panel for new students on advantages of obtaining a legal education in the Nation's Capital. Speakers from left were Ogden Fields, Associate Secretary, National Labor Relations Board; Judge Harry L. Walker, Municipal Court; Oliver Gasch, U. S. District Attorney for the District of Columbia; Representative John Foley of Maryland; Joseph Bulman, Washington trial lawyer; and Lawrence H. Berul, Chairman of SBA's Orientation Committee.



MT. GRIGGS

Peak in Nation's Biggest Park is Named for Alaska Explorer

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN

THE HIGHEST PEAK of Alaska's Katmai National Monument, the spectacular volcanic wilderness that comprises the largest unit in

Dr. Robert F. Griggs, former George Washington University botany professor, explored the Katmai region of Alaska for the National Geographic Society four decades ago.



the Nation's park system, will be named for the man who explored it.

The United States Board on Geographic Names has approved changing the name of 7600-foot Knife Peak to Mount Griggs. The action honors Dr. Robert F. Griggs, the former George Washington University botanist who led six National Geographic Society expeditions to Katmai four decades ago.

Dr. Griggs named many prominent features in Katmai for those who helped make the explorations possible, but neglected to name anything for himself. Now 77, he teaches at the University of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Griggs' early expeditions so impressed President Woodrow Wilson that he created the Katmai National Monument in 1918. In his proclamation, President Wilson declared, "This wonderland may become of popular scenic, as well as scientific, interest for generations to come, inasmuch as all its phenomena exist upon a scale of

THE FEDERALIST



Photo by Gilbert Grosvenor. Copyright National Geographic Magazine

Mt. Griggs' snow-mantled cone rises 7,600 feet in almost perfect symmetry.

great magnitude, arousing emotions of wonder at the inspiring spectacles, thus affording inspiration to patriotism and to the study of nature."

President Wilson's prediction is at last coming true. Seaplanes now ferry guests to the area's blue mountain lakes. Katmai attracts each summer thousands of visitors. Sprawling over 2,697,590 acres of southern Alaska's Aleutian Range, it is more than twice the size of Delaware.

Before 1912, Americans were hardly aware of Katmai's existence. It was known to a few ship pilots navigating the unfrequented Shelikof Strait between Kodiak Island and the Alaskan mainland.

Katmai sprang into prominence in June, 1912, when a volcano in the

region erupted. Volcanic ash fell over all of northwestern America.

The National Geographic Society, in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, sent out a reconnaissance expedition that same year. Three years later Dr. Griggs began his exhaustive survey of the territory and the effects of a blast surpassed only by Krakatau in 1883.

"If such an explosion should occur in Manhattan Island," Dr. Griggs reported, "the column of steam would be conspicuous as far as Albany. The sounds of the explosions would be plainly audible in Chicago. The fumes would sweep over all the States east of the Rocky Mountains. In Denver they would tarnish exposed brass, and even linen hung out on the line to

dry would be so eaten by the sulphuric acid content as to fall to pieces on the ironing board. As far away as Toronto the acid raindrops would cause stinging burns wherever they fell on face or hands."

But when the Katmai Volcano exploded, not a single person perished. The few Indian and Eskimo residents—taking warning from earthquakes and rumblings—had departed.

Dr. Griggs found the explosion had created a Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, filled with volcanic vents or fumaroles through which the titanic forces gathered below escaped harmlessly to the air above. Life gradually moved back into the desolated areas. Seedlings sprang up. Minnows played in pumice-choked streams. Birds and ground-squirrels returned.

The honor for Dr. Griggs follows a suggestion by Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, chairman of the Society's Board of Trustees (Dr. Grosvenor is an Honorary Trustee of the University), and editor of its Magazine for 55 years. Dr. Grosvenor had long felt that recognition should be given to Dr. Griggs.

In 1954 Dr. and Mrs. Grosvenor spent several days at Katmai, studying the terrain with that idea in mind. Beautiful Knife Peak suggested itself because of its prominence; it is not knifelike but round; and it does not bear the name of an individual who might be offended by the change.

The petition for changing the name was presented to the Board on Geographic Names by Admiral H. Arnold Karo, director of the United

States Coast and Geodetic Survey. It was supported by Alaska Governor William Egan and Senators Ernest Gruening and E. L. Bartlett; George Crossette, the National Geographic Society's chief of geographic research, and Conrad Wirth, director of the National Park Service.

Following the Board's approval, Dr. Grosvenor sent a telegram of congratulations to Dr. Griggs, now living in Carnegie, Penna. In a letter, he told the veteran explorer that, "All on the National Geographic Society staff are delighted that this most beautiful mountain in the scene of your great explorations will hereafter be known as Mount Griggs.

"When traveling in comfort around the Katmai area and viewing it on a two and a half hour flight in 1954," Dr. Grosvenor recalled, "I appreciated the fearful handicaps you experienced and overcame in discovering and describing to the world this region of awe-inspiring mountains, lakes, and valleys."

Dr. Griggs was born in Brooklyn, Conn., on August 22, 1881. He was graduated from Ohio State University in 1903 and received his doctorate from Harvard in 1911. He was Assistant Professor of Biology at Ohio State University from 1906 to 1921 and Professor of Biology at George Washington from 1921 to 1947, at which time he became Professor of Biology at the University of Pittsburgh. (He is now Professor Emeritus at both The George Washington University and the University of Pittsburgh).

THE SPRING SEMESTER

(from page 19)

ENGINEERING: Electrical Engineering: "Electrical Energy Conversion"

Engineering Science: "Introductory Astronomy"

Engineering Administration: "Human Relations in Administration"

GEOGRAPHY: "World Food Production"

GEOLOGY: "Geomorphology"; "Stratigraphy"; "Regional Geology"; "Isotope Geology"

MATHEMATICS: "General Mathematics"—for students in the

School of Education to fulfill requirements in Maryland and Virginia

PHYSICS: "Biophysics"

POLITICAL SCIENCE: "Government and Politics in the Middle East"—includes material on new countries of Africa below the Sahara Desert

ROMANCE LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES:

Italian: "Comparative Italian Language and Literatures"

Spanish: "Explicacion de Textos"

SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY: "Comparative Anthropology of North America"; "Race and Cultural Contacts"

The Admiral came to call when Dr. A. Rex Johnson, Coordinator of the University's Navy Graduate Comptrollership was named an honorary Marine. The occasion was the Marine Corps 184th birthday, celebrated at the University by 24 members of the Comptrollership Class. From left Rear Admiral Löt Finsey, Navy Director of Budgets and Reports, Dr. Johnson, and Marine Lieut. Col. David W. McFarland.



Management Intern Scholarships

One hundred Management Intern Scholarships are awarded each year by the University to Management Interns in Government agencies, some in the Fall Semester and some in the Spring Semester.

Each Management Intern Scholarship provides tuition for at least one course, in some instances two, in the University. The courses must be related to the objectives of the Government internship program in which the student is participating. Credit earned in the courses may be applied toward a University degree.

The following received scholarships for the Fall Semester, 1959-1960:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

International Cooperation Administration

James T. McMahon
Walter J. Sherwin

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Fiscal Service

James R. Hubert
John B. Rogers
Alan H. Schreier
Suzanne R. Van Matre

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Harold A. Hovey
Robert H. Kubal

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

James E. Bone, Jr.
Thomas E. Collins
Joseph M. Dalton
Clare A. Moelk
Robert L. Schaeffer

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

Allan D. Bruckner
Mark A. Crowe
Gene B. Doke
Willard A. Hawxhurst
John P. McNicholas
Paul H. Schrader
David L. Siegel
Robert J. Weatherbee
James D. Wilkins

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

Joseph R. Becker
Theodore A. Harris
Glenn A. Rudd

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Lorin D. Anderson
Keith M. Beardsley
James R. Brooker
Ollie N. Fleming
Homer S. Ford
Irvin R. Garrison
Herbert F. Gerstner
Donald K. Guiton
Gilbert O. Lockwood
Charles W. Luscher
Robert D. Metherell
Richard G. Morrison
Peter L. Parry
Ralph D. Richardson
Harold G. Stinchcomb
John A. Townsley
John S. Westrope

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

William J. Benoit

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Foreign Commerce

Raymond R. Riesgo

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Thomas C. Brown
Harry L. Coburn
John R. Elliott
John L. Marcot
John J. Nester
Robert Wolozin

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

David V. McFall
Byron C. Kennard

National Institutes of Health

George D. Bragaw
Ronald V. Ciminski
Gerald F. Meyer
Robert M. Wilson

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

James E. Duffy, Jr.
John E. Fick

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Keith F. Mainland
James C. Sullivan

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Kenneth V. Jackson
Laura Kossoff

FOR UNIVERSITY INFORMATION

University bulletins are distributed through the following officers. If the educational counselor in your organization wishes additional information about the University, he may secure it by calling University Educational Counselor Timothy Smith, STerling 5-0250, Extension 439.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



Secretary Benson

Plant and Operations;
Mr. John Steninger,
Personnel Officer

Agricultural Conserva-
tion Program Service;
Mr. Joseph Weeks,
Personnel Officer

Agricultural Research
Service; Mr. James H.
Starkey, Personnel
Officer

Commodity Exchange
Authority; Mr. Daniel
A. Currie, Personnel
Officer

Agricultural Marketing Service; Mr. Wil-
liam C. Laxton, Personnel Officer

Farmer Cooperative Service; Mr. Harold
D. Walker, Personnel Officer

Federal Extension Service; Mr. John B.
Spelder, Personnel Officer

Forest Service; Mr. Jack C. Kern, Train-
ing Officer

Soil Conservation Service; Miss Verna C.
Mohagen, Personnel Officer

Foreign Agricultural Service; Mr. K. F.
McDaniel, Director of the Personnel Di-
vision

Commodity Stabilization Service; Mr.
John P. Haughey, Personnel Officer

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation; Mr.
W. Nelson Montes, Personnel Officer

Farmers Home Administration; Mr. James
A. Somerville, Personnel Officer

Rural Electrification Administration; Mr.
Henry C. Starna, Personnel Officer

Office of the General Counsel; Miss Mar-
garet K. Randle, Personnel Officer

Office of Budget and Finance; Mr. John
L. Wells, Assistant Director

Office of Information; Mr. Galen Yates,
Personnel Officer

Library; Miss Blanche L. Oliveri, Person-
nel Officer

Office of Personnel; Mr. William W.
Brown, Personnel Officer

Office of the Secretary; Mr. Christopher
Henderson, Personnel Officer

Graduate School; Miss Vera E. Jensen,
Librarian

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

District of Columbia Chapter; Mr. Edward
F. Daly, Controller

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Office of Training

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Miss Elizabeth W. Elgin, Air Transport
Examiner

Personnel Section; Miss M. D. Connelly,
Chief

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Employee Relations Office; Mr. Archibald
Ramsey, Assistant to the Director of
Personnel

College and Foreign Visitor Program; Mr.
J. Douglas Hoff, Manager

Elaine Woodruff, Acting Librarian

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Office of the Secretary;
Mr. Guy Dorsey, Per-
sonnel Officer

Mr. J. Paul Taff, Per-
sonnel Officer; Mrs.
Dorothy Fritsker,
Training Officer

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